With the Largest Telescopes It Is Possible to Gather Eays of Light That Left Their Source Long Refore the Pyranide of Egypt Were Built,

In the recent progress which has been made in the study of the heavens, the photographic deed, the facilities which the resources of the astronomer are every day increasing, cases gradually being displaced by the more rate and far more comprehensive metheds which the camera offers. It has been ased, and I do not think that the truth of the assertion will be questioned, that the advance in the astronomers' art, which is due to the introduction of the photographic plate the observatory, is not less far reaching in its effects than the advance which was inated when Galileo first turned his newly alls telescope to the sky, and thus wonderted the space-penetrating power of human vision.

Almost the first feature which will strike ver who is examining a good photograph of the sidereal depths is that, though there may be hardly any part of the area pre ed which is quite free from stars, yet that they are distributed with very great irregularity. In some regions the stars are agated in countless myriads; indeed, in many cirts of the heavens they lie so closely packed that the individual points can hardly be dis tinguished separately. Ordinary observation. even with the unsided eye, prepares ue in sure for this striking irregularity in stella Who has not often dwelt with admiration or

that glopious stellar girdle which we know as the Milky Way. It is a mighty zone of stars serrounding our solar system. Indeed, a just imate of the relation of the sun to other bodies in the scheme of the universe would re gard our great luminary merely as one of simi lar stars aggregated in countless myriads t form the Milky Way. From the peculiar nature of the stars in the Galaxy, as this system froften called, it is quite obvious that thes wonderful starry clusters have some bond of connection between their component parts due probably to a common origin. To realize the landor of the Milky Way we have to re member that minute as the stars of which it is cosed may seem from where we are situ ated, yet each one of those stars is in truth with the independent brilliancy of sun. It might have been thought that it quite impossible for an object so vas and so bright as our sun to display no greater or than that feeble twinkle which is all that reaches us from one of the stars in the distance is of paramount importance. If the sun which shines in our skies were t

be withdrawn from our neighborhood into the tance as remote as is that of many of the stars we see around us, our great luminary would have lost all its preëminent splendor and would have dwindled to the relative in significance of a small star not nearly so bright as many of those stars which shine over our heads every night. I do not, indeed, say that each and every one of the stars in th Milky Way is as large as our sun; no one who understood the evidence would have the hardihood to affirm so gigantic a proposition. A the same time I should add that I do not know any grounds on which such a statement could be certainly contradicted if any one did affirm It The probability seems to be that, though many of the stars in the Milky Way may resemble our sun in lustre or dimensions, yet ther are in that marvellous group suns lesser and greater in nearly as many grades of magnitude as there are objects in the Galaxy itself.

The problem of determining the distance of

om the earth is one which taxes the resources of the observing astronomer. Of all the millions of the celestial host then are hardly 100 stars whose distances have been measured with accuracy by those sur-tering operations by which alone this problem can be accurately solved. We are, how ever, not quite destitute of methods by which we can in some degree estimate the remotenes of other stars, even though their distances may be so great as to clude entirely all the more direct methods of measurement. Suppose that a star were just bright enough to be visible to the unaided eye, and then suppose that particular star were to be withdrawn to a tance ten times as great. It would still remain visible to us by the help of a small tele scope. If the star were withdrawn to a dis-100 times as great it would still generally remain within the ken of a large telereveal millions of stars, which seem just on the verge of visibility, it is plain that those stars, assuming that they are intrinsically as bright as the stars which can just be seen with the eye, must be at least 100 times as remote.

should also be observed that a star as bright as Sirius would still be visible to the unaided eye, though, of course, only as a very small point, if it were translated to a distance ten times as great as that at which it is now situated; if Sirius were at a distance 100 fold greater than that at which it now lies it would still be found within the range of a telescope of moderate power. Indeed, if Sirius were at a distance 1,000 as great as that by which it is at present separated from us, it would still not have passed beyond the ken of our might-ical telescopes. We have thus sound reasons for our belief that some of the stars which we can see through our great telescopes are at

hind the projectile, thus accelerating its velocity up to the time it leaves the muzzle. The initial charge is of slow-burning powder, and the others of quick-burning. The theory is that the coarse-grained powder, having first overcome the inertis of the shock, there will be a gradual accumulation of power and velocity as the other charges explode. In addition, it is held that a much greater aggregate amount of powder can thus be applied without increasing the maximum pressure on the gun. A larger and heavier projectile can also be used. In the Army Appropriation bills approved June 30, 1882, and March 3, 1883, Congress provided money for trying a d-inch multi-charge gun on the Haskell system. It was cast and finished at Reading, Pa., the Midvale company having furnished the steel, which was bed and rifted at the West Point foundry. Gold Small rifted at the West Point foundry. Gold and rifted at the West Point foundry. Gold Small rifted at the West Foint foundry. Gold small rifted to the projectile from the breech, and 28 pounds in each of the four pecket, thus making a possible total of 130 nounds. As this would be several times the service charge of an ordinary gun of that calibre, it was be lieved that the result would be to furnish an enormous velocity with compounding energy, range, and penetration, and that it might revolutionize the system of gun construction.

It turned out, however, that on its trial the steel tube cracked at the thirty-third round, and the cast-fron casing at the fifty-third, so rendering the plece unserviceable for further experiment. The Board of Ordinance officers who conducted the trial reported adversely to expending more money on the proposed system. The Endlect Board of Fortifications also reported that which at one time promised to be a useful invention—sum manufactured on the multi-charge principle, such as the Haskell and tipley. The Boa d cannot recommend the manufacture or purchase of either of these guns. From information which appears to have been careful complied, and l least 1,600 times as remote as Strius. Recent researches made by Dr. Gill and Dr. Elkins at the Cape of Good Hope have demonstrated what the distance of Sirius amounts to. It has been shown that the rays from Steins, travelling as they do with the stupendour speed of light, namely, at the rate of 180, ood miles each second, would nevertheless re quire not less than nine years to traverse the tance between that star and our system. In er words, when we are looking at Sirius tomight we do not see that star as it is at present. but we see it as it was nine years ago. The light which reaches our eyes to-night must, in fact, have left the star nine years before. We have already shown that there is good reason for the belief that there are stars which are still visible in our great telescopes, not-withstanding that they are 1,000 times fur-ther from us than the brilliant Sirius. It fullews by a line of reasoning, which it seems possible to question, that the light of such a star must have occupied a period of not less han 9,000 years in its journey to the earth. The consequences of such a calculation are inmomentous. It is plain that we do not were when our earth was 9,000 years younger. The light from such stars which is now entering our eyes at the close of this unparalelled journey has occupied all that long interval in a consider the abyes which intervenes between the solar system and the awful stellar depths.

This vast time has been required for the journey, notwithstanding the fact that the light a on its way with a velocity which would carry it seven times around the earth in a seced to exist for the past 9,000 years and we should still find them shining in their places t until all the light which was on its way to sth at the time of the star's extinction had entered our eyes would the tidings of that trimotion have become known to us. We

ore the earliest period to which any records of human history extend. We can illustrate the same subject in another way. Suppose that there were astronoes in those remote stars, and that they were d with telescopes enormously more equipped with telescopes enormously more powerful than any telescopes which we have year constructed. Suppose that notwithstandng the vast distance at which the had the means of scrutinizing carefully the the vast distance at which they lie they ares of this earth. In what condition ald our globe be presented from their point

are looking at such stars as they existed long

of view? These distant observers would not PARIS IN THE DEAD SEASON. any traces of the cities and the nation that now exist. Britain would appear to then as a forest inhabited by a few savages, and North America would be the home of the bison and the red man. They would look down on ar Egypt in which the pyramids had not yet beer built, and they might survey the sites of Baby lon and Nineveh long ere those famous cities had been reared.

The vicissitudes of climate with which we

for instance, the famous cluster in Perseus

are also many clusters so distant that the

stars are hardly to be discerned separately.

in which case the object looks like a nebula.

and the resolution of the nebula, as it is

called-that is, the perception of the isolated

stars of which the nebulous-looking object is

formed-becomes a problem which can only

It has been conjectured that these dim and

be solved by the very highest telescope power

distant clusters may be associations of stars very

like that Milky Way which is relatively quite

close to the solar system. It may, indeed, be the case that a sidereal group like the Milky

Way would, if transferred to an extremely re

mote part of the universe, present much the

same appearance in our telescopes as one of

displayed to our observation, we ought still to

remember that there is a limit to our vision.

Even the largest and most brilliant of suns

might be so remote as to be entirely beyond

the ken of the greatest of telescopes and the most sensitive of photographic plates. Doubt-

less stars exist in profusion elsewhere than in

those parts of space which alone come within

less, it follows that the regions through which our telescopes have hitherto conveyed our

vision must be as nothing in comparison with the realms whose contents must ever remain

utterly unknown. Innumerable as may seem

the stars whose existence is already manifest,

there is every reason to believe that they do

not amount to one-millionth part of the stars which occupy the impenetrable depths of the

GUNS OF SEVERAL CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, July 11. - It is announced that

soon be made at Sandy Hook. The Board of

sum of \$3,885 for the material required for

everything works well, to give the gun a thor-

The Haskell, or, as it used to be called, the

Lyman-Haskell gun, has been before the public

for many years, and has been the subject of

charges of powder in firing projectiles. For this

purpose several chambers, or pockets, are con-

structed along the bore of the gun, and the charges stored therein explode in succession be-

ough trial.

range of our instruments. As space is bound-

Magnificent as are all the sidereal systems

these nebulous clusters does at present.

sarily be scorched to destruction.

chicones or Thought Photographs-The Marquis de Mores's Last Fight-Did the Jews or the English Murder Him Paris, June 27.-Was Gambetta killed or Besides those sidereal objects of which we did; he perish by a natural death? This ques have spoken there are of course others seem tion which has been so often asked and which ingly as numerous as the sands on the sea shore has always been left without a definite answer. No speciacle which the beavens display is more has just been asked again. M. Rochefort in the impressive to the beholder than that of a glob "Aventures de ma Vie," by declaring himself ular cluster, in which thousands of stars are for the murder version, has kindled the dirbeheld packed closely together within the cussion anew. Of course, the doctors who atlimits of his field of view. Each of those stars tended the celebrated statesman continue to is itself a sun, the whole forming a dense group of associated suns. Indescribable, inassert, as they did before, that Gambetta really died of disease. But they have found out a deed, must be the glory which would shine new and strange cause for his premature dis upon a planet which was situated in such a appearance. The orator did not die on acsystem. It seems, however, impossible that count of the famous and questionable bullet planets in association with thousands of suns, nor on account of other Ills more or less proved; such as are found in a globular cluster, could he merely ate too much of a southern dish possess climatic conditions of sufficient conwhich he adored, the cassoulet of Toulouse. In stancy to meet the requirements of organic life. consequence of a slight wound which he had For the development of life practical sta inflicted on himself, Gambetta had been confined to his room and the doctors had recommended bility of climate would seem to be Such conditions could, so far as we know, only the utmost sobriety, but on the first day on be secured in a system like our own, which i which he was allowed to go out he took a long controlled by a single sun around which the walk which gave him an extraordinary appe tite. He permitted himself, therefore, to ea would be no disturbances to the regular mo beyond measure of that too seductive cossoulet , tion of each planet, except those trifling ones that very night the fever seized him and which arise from the attraction of the other brought on the fatal result. Therefore, if planets equally benolden to the central lumithere is any real foundation for the story, the pary. But a planet primarily attached to one orator was slain by an inoffensive of the suns belonging to a globular cluster dish. The Parislans, however, do not care to decide once for all on any historical statement would be so much disturbed in its revolution by the attractions of the other surrounding on this matter. The death of Gambetta remains suns that the movement of the body would in a constant subject for discussion, and if any all probability be too irregular to be comone perchance should put an end to it by it patible with any stable climatic conditions. refutable proofs it would break the hearts of

dwellers on the earth are familiar would seem as nothing in comparison with the vicissitudes The death of Julea Simon coincided with the climate in a planet belonging to a system bringing up again of this tragic event. A philosopher, an orator, a politician, his career of several suns. It would seem that occasionally the planet must come so near to one is so well known that it is hardly necessary to or other of the attracting suns that if any life recall his presence in the Government of nahad existed on such a planet it would necestional defence in 1870, and the share he took in public affairs in the Presidencies of Thiers Besides these globular clusters, the heavens and of MacMahon. For fifteen years past he contain many other associations of stars arhad taken great interest in charitable work. ranged in striking groups. We may mention, mutual benefit associations, &c. His unctuous eloquence was of great assistance to him in an object of indescribable beauty, which, forspeeches whose object was to praise goodness. tunately, lies within the reach of telescopes charity, resignation, and he knew, better than of comparatively moderate power. There any other, how to persuade poor people that their lot was one of unparalleled happiness.

newspaper men and of the public.

TERTAIN THE BOULEVARDS.

With Jules Simon disappears one of the bestknown figures in Paris society. He received every one with unvarying amiability. Never did the journalist leave him without taking with him the interview that he had asked for. Conthe corner of the Place de la Madeleine, on the fifth story of a house where Henri Mellhac lived on the second story. At the top you reached what was conventionally called the atreached what was conventionally called the attic. This famous attic was really a quite simple apartment, low-studded, but very large. A very rich and very variegated library was its chief ornament. The walls, the tables, the supboards, all disappeared under books. Amid these the master of the house received you with a smile upon his lips, answered your questions with the greatest sindness, no matter how varied the subject might be, and when he left you with a cordial shake of the hand it was to go and greet some other writer, some other colleague, for whom he had a smile, a kindness, and a shake of the hand absolutely identical with that bestowed upon you.

No man was ever interviewed more than

ness, and a shake of the hand absolutely identical with that bestowed upon you.

No man was ever interviewed more than be, no man ever presided over more societies with humanitarian objects than he. But as death has taken from him these two admirable means of keeping himself permanently before the public, the wake of glory which he leaves behind him is rapidly growing narrower and will soon disappear. Here, for that matter, however important a thing may be, and no matter of what kind, it rarely attracts public attention for a long time.

For some years past Paris has been exclied over a metropolitan railway which was thought necessary. You could not move in any direction without stumbling upon some public meeting at which this municipal work served as a text for the orators. To-day the matter-4s about to come to a head. The Municipal Council has voted for a plan, and by means of posters submits this plan to the persons interested in order to find out what they have to say about it. In each district Mayor's office notebooks have been placed, where any one may write down what he thinks about this immense undertaking. Well, forty-three persons only have taken the trouble to pay any attention to the invitation made to themforty-three persons out of two million and a half inhabitants! In five districts the notebooks were left clean without any writing at all. After this people can form some idea of how indifferent Paris is about matters of public utility. For some years past Paris has been excited Further Tests of the System of Rifles with a new trial of the Haskell multicharge gun will Ordnance and Fortifications has furnished the twenty rounds, and this should be enough, if

The spirit of investigation for some time past, seems to be entering a region where one hardly expected to find it. This region is the religious world. A sort of uneasiness is agitating certain members of the clergy. After Abbe Charbennel, who preaches a return to the simplicity of the primitive Church, we have Abbe Bourrier as vicar of a Marseilles ier Abbe Chartennel, who preaches a return to the simplicity of the primitive Church, we have Abbe Houriler as vicar of a Marseilles parish upholding the necessity of a schism within the Boman Catholic Church, it would be too long to give his reasons, and besides, the adversaries of Catholicism gave them iong ago. Will these new attacks have any results? That is a question which excites most Parisians very little. Yet to the new blows struck against Catholic dogmas, the new parries are made by partisans of the Church. Hore resistance is manifested by a sort of awakening of the clerical spirit which is by no means purely a religious spirit, but is rather a political opinion and a social doctrine. Both sides expect a conflict soon. The Papist party (the former monarchists who have become Republicans by order of the Pope) is carrying on an energetic propaganda in favor of its theories. We shall see whether the stardy and forced submission to institutions once detested will give the men in this party the power that they need if they have to deal with the country. The rumors of schism, which are not yet very definite, it is true, lead one to believe, nevertheless, that perfect agreement does not exist within the clerical party. Religion and politics cannot be mingled with impunity.

Divided on the religious question, the great majority of men find that they are united on the ground of patriotism; that is one of the reasons, apart from the artists' talents, that brought about the success of the nanorama of Rezonville exhibited in detail at the Georges Petit Gallery. The panorama was painted long ago for a German society by Alphonse de Neuville and Edouard Detaille. It was exhibited at Vienna and made a great deal of money for many years. To-day the coloseal work is shown to us in a series of more than a hundred canvases, all having a real artistic and historical interest. De Neuville painted the ba tis portion, among other things that charge of the greaten. In the landscape, &c. And the scheme of color of the first o liberal appropriations from Congress. As its

second bring out most startlingly the recollections of the war of 1870. A large crowd has passed in front of the ex-panorama.

There has been much comment on the hidden causes of the assaisantion of the Marquis de Morés. The hand of the Jews of Algiers, endeavoring to avenge the quarrel of their fellow Jews in Europe, has been seen in it: so has that of the English who are auxious to suppress a dangerous commercial riva. Others attribute the slaying to fanaticism, and lay it at the door of the Senoussi sect, a strange religious association, resembling that of the "old man of the mountain" and his Ashishin, or assaissin; a powerful association at any rate, which has its holy city in Jehrboub, in Tripoli. The Senoussis are credited with the murder of MM. Dournaux-Duperré and Joubert on the road from Ghadames to Ghat in 1875, of the White Fathers at Ghadames in 1886, and of Col. Flatters's mission on the road from Aghouat to the Hauses States in 1881.

The chief of the Senoussis, who calls himself El Hahdi, is the son of the rule of the community. He lives at Jehrboub, where he has had a fortified convent built, where he has had a fortified convent built, where he has laid out plantations and had many wells and cisterns dug. He has there a manufactory of firearms, lifteen cannou, a bodyguard of 4,000 men, mostly Algerians and fanatics who have fled from French dominion, and 2,000 slaves. The brotherhood is said to have 120 convents, or centres of action, in mussulmon countries.

Finally, I give you signply as a curiosity, the strange theory of a French traveller and well-known explorer, M. de Behagle. A Jewish merchant canned Arbith has succeeded in monopolizing in his own hands and those of his family the whole commerce of the Soudan. He lives at Tripoli, where, aside from his business as a trader, he has held the office of British Consul. Arbith has coughis in all the important oases, while other Arbits represent the family in Paris and in London. The greater portion of the goods which he uses in exchange is of

THE PASSING OF ELWOOD. A Kaness Boom Town That Was Oblites ated by the Missouri River.

HOT-WEATHER STORIES THAT EN-From the St. Louis Republic. In the story of the rise and fall of Western boom towns within the past generation there ambetta Killed by Indigestion-The Pay is one strange history that has never been writ ten-the passing of Elwood, Kan.
The Missouri River, twenty feet deep, rolls

and gurgles and foams over the spot that was once the main street. Where hustling mer chants once displayed their wares in commodious houses, and the hardy plainsman bumped elbows with the moneyed tenderfoot fresh from the East, the broad and erratic river flows today. The corner lots that once flitted back and forth in the real cetate exchange have gone glimmering like the will-o'-the-wisp of the gold seeker s-gone to make sands on the seashore Elwood has tumbled into the muddy Missouri. Robidoux's trading post (St. Joseph) afforded a starting point for the West-an oasis, and the last-in the long journey from the populated East to the hopeful land of promise over and

beyond the wilderness of great plains. One Seth Allen, whose memory is still revered along with that of his famed colonial ancestors, of whom he often boasted, flung his lank frame from a prairie schooner at the door of the prin from a prairie schooner at the door of the principal tavern on the eastern shore one spring day in the early '50a, received his small stipend, and swore he would go no further. The emigrants of whose party he had been one recuperated a few days, and then started for the gold fields. Allen stood on the bank and watched the wagons cross the stream; he stood on the bank and watched them touch the further shore. Then, it is presumed, an idea occurred to him that the western side of the Missouri River was the proper place for emigrants to outfit and make their departure. At any rate, few days passed before a wooden building, with the sign. "Last Chance Tavern" swinging from the door, stood on the bleasant prairie across from St. Joseph, Other houses soon clustered around Tavern Keeper Allen's, and Yankee industry, combined with foreign capital, had a line of ferry steamers—shouldy waters of the Missive Water of the Missive W cipal tavern on the eastern shore one spring day in the early '50s, received his small stipend, and swore he would go no further. The emi-

NEW LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA. Swarm of Bees Makes the Natives Step Lively to the Heart of the Town.

From the Philadelphia Record. The swarm of bees that invaded the marts of rade on Saturday caused no end of trouble about Sixth and Market streets yesterday, and all day long the air was filled with the little but formidable insects. They had blood in their

The bees made their first appearance on Saturday. That being a holiday they were not disturbed, and swarming on the sign over the door of J. (i. Grieb & Sons' store, at 531 Market atreet, they proceeded to make themselves at home. All day sunday they remained, evidently convinced that the bustle of city life was a myth. Yesterday morning, however, they discovered their error, and then the fun began.

When Grieb's porter came to open the store he discovered a condition of affairs he had not bargained for. A crowd of boys, attracted by the swarming bees, had collected in front of the building, and, armed with iong sticks, were busily engaged in poxing into the mass of crawing, fluttering insecta. Sudiently there was a mad rush. The bees had made a charge upon the attacking forces, and the youngsters scattered in all directions. Howis of pain told the story of many a sharp ating. The bees were very much in earnest, and completely put their tormentors to rout.

Taking advantage of the situation the porter started for the door with his keys in his hand. He was strong in his own right, but he soon realized that the bees were no respectives of persons. They were firmly convinced that every man's hand was against them, and from that time forward they became the fors of the human race. The porter was no exception; nor were the innocent passers-by, as they soon learned to their sorrow. By practical experience they discovered that the business end of a bee is not a safe thing to triffe with.

In the mean time a crowd had collected at what was considered a safe distance, and the big policeman on the corner assumed an air of more than usual importance. Everybody had some suggestion to make. A man with long hair and a sombrero, who said he was an aid Indian flather, said the only thing to do was to smoke them out.

A mild-mannered little man said he had once read that in such cases the only thing to do was

more than usual importance. Everybody had some suggestion to make. A man with long hair and a sombrero, who said he was an old Indian flatter, said the only thing to do was to smoke them out.

A mild-mannered little man said he had once read that in such cases the only thing to do was to capture the queen bee and the others would follow in her wake. Whereupon a sarcastic young man suggested that the mild-mannered man put a little sait on the queen bee's tail. Then everybody laughed, and the big peliceman so far forgot his dignity as to venture the prediction that it would be a hot day.

The crowd increased, and more policemen appeared on the scene. By this time 'the bees that had gone in chase of the boys returned to their commanions. Then one of the policemen suggested calling in the services of the Fire Department. There is an engine house on Sixth strest, just below Market, and it was the work of a very few minutes to enist the firemen in the unique crusade. A line of hose was quickly attached to a neighboring fire ping, and a stream of water was directed upon the great imass of bees.

Again the invading insects were put to rout, and for the balance of the day the air in the vicinity of Sixth and Market streets was full of bees, brieb's porter finally got the front doors open, and the day's business was soon under way. The bees, although scattered had by no means given up the fight. A lot of them got into the store and began to make things lively. Customers dedged in and out like men patronizing a speak-easy on a hot Sunday. The pedestrians, who didn't know there was a bee within miles of Market street, were stung by the scores. The motormen on the trolley cars covered their faces with their arms as they skurried through the seat of battle.

But Tom Wittman proved himself to be the here of the day. Tom works for David Bentley & Co., on the opposite side of Market street, and what he doesn't know about bees isn't worth knowing. At his home away again the proving here of four scouts, evidentily in scarch of th

THE CRIME LESE MAJESTE. THE CHIEF MODERN SUFFERER

IS THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY. But There Have Been Others-Some Instances of Unintentional Injury to Ma-jesty in Old Times and the Punishments Inflicted Therefor by Olden Counts,

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. The frequent appeals of the German Emperor o the law of lese majesté, which commonly appears in the foreign despatches as "lese majestatis," and in full should be "crimen mesae majestatis." have brought prominently to the attention of the modern reading public this once dreaded legal means which an absolute monarch was formerly able to use in order to accomplish almost any wrong that occurred to him as desirable. Of all severe laws in an are when all laws were severe this was the most feared, for it was capable of so many different applications and explanations that it could be made to fit almost any case that arose, and was used as a formidable means of oppression when the monarch desired. To sain the property or take the life of a subject who had grown too rich of become too powerful to suit the ideas of royalty. Translated, the words mean simply "injured majesty," but when Kings were absolute majesty was so easily injured, and there were so many ways by which the injury could be effected, that no one could be sure but that, in an entirely innocent faction, he might not violate the majesty of the King and thus lucur the severest punishment known to the law-Arson, robbery, murder, assassination were trifles in the eyes of a sovereign who regarded his majesty as his most sacred possession, and while these were punished by death, simple hanging, beheading or other form of speedy execution was allogether too good for the man guilty of violation of majesty, and the ingenuity of executioners was faxed to provide lengthy and exquisitely painful tortures for the criminal who was adjudged guilty of this offence.

Not much has been heard of live majesty by the men of this century, for old-time ideas of royalty and the divinity that doth hedge a King were so unset by the revolutions in America and in France that respect for Kings has greatly diminished in volume and sustained considerable deterforation in quality. So many Kings have been chased out of their dominions by their enraged subjects that royalty is not putting on so much style as it formerly did, while the spectacle of twenty-five or thirty ex-sovereigns wandering around Europe has accustomed people to take a rather low view of the institution in general. Injuring the malesty of an exiled Stuart or Bourbon is an easy matter. It has often been injured by vulkar trades people to take a rather low view of the institution in general. Injuring the majesty of the syle assumed by their grandfathers, and, very often, when subjects of rank, wealth, and influence really did injure the King's majesty into contents. So it is that the majesty of made to fit almost any case that arose, and was used as a formidable means of oppression when

merely for the sake of preserving his majesty, intact. So it is that the majesty of these days is a good deal dented in places and cracked here and there, and altogether quite a different article from the brand that was in common use at the beginning of the last century.

The predecessors of the Kaiser, in the days when the empire consisted of an aggregation of shattered States loosely held together by an elective head, were exceedingly jealous of their majesty, and with reason, for it was often their principal possession. They had no little trouble about it, for the princes who elected the Emperor considered themselves quite his equal in all but name, and did not scruple to remind him of the fact. When the Emperor happened to be a weak man, as was often the case, he was forced to endure the turbulence of the princes and little sovereigns of the empire as best he could, but a strong monarch often avenged his insulted majesty in very peremptory fashion. Otho the Great had a nobleman beheaded for southing in his presence. The chief had exhibited signs of insubordination, and at a public council on some affair of state showed his contempt for the Emperor by turning his back and spitting on the ground. He was instantly dragged away by the guards at the command of Otho and his head was lacked off on a log with a battle are. His successor, Otho H. took serious offence at all his chiefnobility for what he regarded as an insult this majesty and planned a wholesale vengeance. The cause is said by one authority to have been the fact that, regarding themselves as his equals, a number of them assumed coroners on their helmets. He cunningly dissembled his anger and invited them all to a feast. They came, and after the entertainment had reached a stage where they were comfortably faddled with the Emperor's good cheer they

They came, and after the entertainment had reached a stage where they were comfortably fuddled with the Emperor's good cheer they were all butchered by his guards.

The German Emperors derived their ideas of royal dignity from their predecessors, the Casars, among whom the crime of violated majesty was made the pretext for getting rid of any obnexious person, no matter whom or of what degree. It was Tiberius who had a nobleman put to death because, at a feast, he was crowned by his friends with a garland of golden laurel leaves. Wearing crowns or garlands at feasts was a common practice, and the friends of this man designed nothing more than a next compliment, but the gloom autocrat took addifferent view of the matter. Commodus priced himself on his skill as a gladister, and repeatedly fought in the arena, his once occasion, though a physical glant, be not more than he made than a his match than concentration. eyes, and they were clearly looking for trouble.

The combined efforts of the Police and Fire Departments were employed in the interest of peace and public welfare, but Director Riter's forces, accomplished as they are in quelling riots and fighting fires, were quite powerless before the army of pugnacious insects.

The bees made their first appearance on Saturday. That being a holday they were not discovered by the property of the property o Emperor's majesty. Nero prided himself on his musical abilities, and when he made his famous tour through Greece he not in a contest of song, and triumphantly overcame all antagonists but one, who resolutely stood up for the art he represented, buildy declared that Nero could not sing, and that it was an outrace for the judges to give the prize to a man with such a voice. As might have been expected, little ceremony was shown with such a traitor. The Emperor declared him guilty of insulting majesty, and, on the theatre stage, the stubbern sincer was nushed against the wall and despatched by the lictors in the presence of the andience. The Emperor had no trouble in winning prizes after this little incident, and when he returned to Rome over 200 crowns, won at vocal contests in the various the stubbern singer was pushed against the wait and despatched by the litters in the prescription of the analysis of the Emperor had not brouble in wandings. The Emperor had not been and when he returned to Rome ever 200 crowns, won at you all contests in the various cities of Greece, were proudly carried before him as so many tributes to his young lifts.

Those magazines of out of the way information, the chap books, contain several stories illustrating the ease with which the majesty of a monarch was insulted in times when monarchs were absolute. According to one of these parratives. Lee the Armenian built on the royal grounds in Constantinople a palace in which he took great pride. It faced a public forum and was deemed a triumph of architecture, until a westitiv merchant purchased a piece of ground adjoining that on which he Emperor's palace was built, and proceeded to erect for himself a house so much more showy and magnificent than that of Lee, but he merchant was thrown into prison on a charge of the grossest kind of injury to majesty, and a day or two later was put to death and his property conflicted. The Emperor had a good deal of trouble in usiting the two palaces into one harmonious building, but the job was finally completed for him by a Greek architect imported for the purpose, and about the time it was finished a number of his noblemen, who also had fine houses, and were afraid of meeting the faite of the merchant, insuited his Majesty most effectually by assassinating him and putting another in his place. Perhaps the most peculiar case of sensitiveness of this kind, however, according to the chap books, was that of Helogabalis, who ease a famous clittron and pried chimser of the history of the chap books, was that of Helogabalis, who ease a famous clittron and pried chimser of the chap books, was that of Helogabalis, who ease a famous clittron and pried chimser of the clittre of the control of the control of the west of sensity and there had control of the control of the pried of the control of

afterward removing and destroying his sign. It was not often, however, that open violence was resorted to by the Italian princes in defence of their dignity. Poison was so much safer that the man who made trouble in an Italian court generally passed off the stage of action easily and quietly, very often after a friendly interview and corey little supper with the Duke.

friendly interview and corey little supper with the Duke.
In England the less majesté has been com In England the less majesté has been common enoush, and under the name of high treason multitudes of men of every rank have failen under its ban and been put to death. As the law is defined at present, it is easy enough both to understand and to apply, but when Judges were removable at the King's pleasure and were generally as corrupt as the court, the statute was greatly abused, and frequently given a construction which made it applicable to almost any act, however innocent. In the were generally as corrupt as the court, the statute was greatly abused, and frequently given a construction which made it applicable to almost any act, however innocent. In the reign of Edward IV, so lunksever in London, whose house of epicrtainment here so convicted sign, once remarked that he would make his son heir to the crown. The pun was by no means had, but its humor and evidently innocent intent did not prevent his being arrested, tried on a charge of high treason, on which he was convicted sentenced, hanged, drawn, and quartered. It was in the same reign that a country gentleman who had a number of pet deer, lost a fine buck, which was killed by the King's darty while hunting. Angry at the loss of his buok he profanely swore that he wished the buck, horns and all, were in the King's stomach. The splenette remark was recorted and the gentleman was arrested for treason. He pleaded, in his own defence, that the remark was hasty and that he meant no wrong, but the learned Judges argued that as he had wished the buck in the King's stomach, he must have seized the death of the King for it was impossible for the animal horns and all, to be crammed, into the stomach of the King without causing the monarch to give up the ghost forthwith, and on this plausible argument the luckless man was hanged.

He was fortunate in one respect, however, in being allowed to die a quick death, for monarchs have not always been so considerate of those, when they suspected of less majeste. Construed by them as a crime against the State, in Highest for insplifting majesty, but he who spit on or at one, or who threw bad eggs or any offen sive substance at one, was sometimes whisped to death, and the least he could expect was beheading. The French kings took special calms with this class of offenders, and a number of punishments were devised for their exclusive benefit.

If the journaliste who have lately offended the Kaiser had lived 400 years ago they probably

with this case punishments were devised for their excussion punishments were devised for their excussion. If the journalists who have lately offended the Kaiser had lived 300 years ago they probably would have been flayed alive, as at that time this punishment was common in Germany for the crime with which they were charged. In England "hanging, drawing, and quartering" was the common punishment. Breaking on the wheel was a common punishment in both the wheel was a common punishment in both the same and Spain. rance and Spain.
The journalists who have offended Kaiser

The journalists who have offended Kaiser William are tingularly fortunate in living in an age which looks lightly on an insult offered to the majesty of the sovereign. High treason against the State is still regarded as the gravest of crimes, but a jest at the expense of the sovereign is no longer treason, and the Emperor William in trying to give this interpretation to the law simply shows how far he is behind the times.

HIS STOCK CROSS-EXAMINATION.

A Lawyer's Attempt to Fit a Populous One of the lawyers practising in the General sessions Courts has a stock cross-examination He was admitted to the bar during the palmy days of the Tweed regime, and his only knowledge of anything legal is his stock cross-exmination. As his practice is mostly in petty larceny cases, in which the fees range from a postage stamp to 50 cents, his clients do not suffer a great deal. After the Assistant District Attorney concludes the case for the prosecution the Tweed lawyer makes a brief open

cution the Tweed lawyer makes a brief opening, and then the court clerk and prosecuting officer sink down in their chairs while the stereotyped cross-examination is going on.

He got it off one day last week in a case where a boy was accused of stealing a basket of strawherries from a grocery shop. It was a clear case, and the lawyer would have done better if he had advised his client to plead guilty and claimed some consideration for saving the court she time and expense of a trial. After a policeman had testified that he caught the boy running away with the strawberries and had escaped the cross-examination, the grocer was called to the stand and testified that he lost a box of strawberries and chased a boy whom he saw running away with them and who was eventually caught by the policeman. He identified the defendant as the boy whom he pursued. This is the stock cross-examination:

But He Rept Ahead of the Train that Was Pushed by an Earthquake.

From the Chicago Daily Nava.

Boothby told us another story about phenomenal natural disturbance. He said he felt tender about it because he had figured prominently in it himself. The story concerned a habit ensineers on the Vandalia and the Ohio and Mississippi roads had of racing. Just east of East St. Louis is the crossing of a belt railroad, and from there on to the bluffs, seven miles away, is a straight streak of parallel track. As the outgoing reasenger trains all leave East St. Louis at about the same time, it was the regular thing for Ohio and Mississippi and Van engineers to hammer for their lives over these seven miles, while the passengers yelled deflance at one another and whooped and got excited. The Ohio and Mississippi had one engine, the 60, which was able to walk away from everything ever put up against her. She had humiliated all the Van engineers, excepting Boothby, and he fairly ached to get at her. One day, just as he had whistled for the crossing, he heard another whistle, and, looking over, saw the Ohio and Mississippi train abreast. The engine's number was 60.

Boothby straightened up for the race of his life. Tenderly, notch by notch, he opened the throttle, while the fireman kept the old kettle just off the popping point. Over the belt tracks they went, the 60 slongside. To his joy, Boothby saw he was inching away from his opponent. Like a statue he sat, coddling the machine, and at the first mile he was two coach lengthato the good. His passengers were shrieking? their joy, while those on the O. and M. were dumb. The O. and M. orew, too, seemed astonished, and stathered on the platforms to look over at the Van's new racer. It was Boothby's case in a walk.

Suddenly the Van engineer saw something was happening. Looking over his shoulder, he found the O. and M. train only half a car length back and surging along like lightning. It scared him, and he pulled her still wider oppen. Then did that noble 182 engine respond. Sh

swept away from each other at the base of the bluffs the O. and M. was three train lengths off to the rear.

At Collinsville Hank Hibbard, white faced, came rashing up to the 182 as she lay under the water tank getting water.

"Great heavens, Boothby!" cried the conductor, "do you know what you've been running against?"

"The O. and M.'s hottest stuff, and I cooled it for 'em."

"yes, you have. You've been running against an earthquake. The O. and M. train was picked up by it just out of town. A bill twenty feet high followed her last Pullman and she was running down hill the entire way, being pushed forward all the distance."

"Say, Hank, "said Boothby, "did that earthquake help us any?"

"No; we were 100 yards ahead all the time."

Boothby climbed back on his box and Hibbard returned to the train. But although Boothby's achievement brought glory to his round house, he would never race again. He said he didn't mind whipping an ordinary engine run by ordinary steam, but he didn't want to combat a think that "laid up" with devite and was in league with cyclone, storm, and earthquake.

These are the two instructive stories told by Engineer Hoothby to David Lawrence and myself—two trusting cyclists who stopped to rest with hims.

ANECDOTES OF HARRIS. THE FIGHT FOR THE CREDIT OF THE

FIRST PLAY HE ADAPTED. His Ability at Swift Condensation and Combination of Scenes and Acts-His Fondaces for Dress Every Betall of the

Theatre at His Fingers' Ends. The London newspapers have plenty of aneodotes to tell about Sir Augustus Harris. Before his last illness and he had been gravely ill for a long time-there was always a telephone by his bedside, and he would never consent at any time to free himself entirely from the worries of business. He used to devote his vacations to asvising the Drury Lane melodrams. About the authorship of the first of these melodramas an amusing story is told.

The piece in question was "The World," which fifteen years ago practically started the popularity of the species of spectacular English melodrama that has occupied a fair share of public patronage ever since both in this country, and England. After the one hundredth performance of the play Sir Augustus Harris, who did not then have the dignity of a title, Paul Merritt, and Henry Pettit, the three authors of the piece, were present at a supper given in honor of the occasion. Pettit was the first called upon for a speech, and he, with fine magnanimity, renounced all credit for having really had a share in writing the play.

The piece is the creation of my two fellow workers, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Harris," he said in conclusion, "and, although my name appears on the bill. I cannot say that any portion of the piece belongs to me."

After him Merritt spoke, and said that he had really had no hand whatever in the play and gave all the credit to his two collaborators. At last Harris arose and said that the whole play had been written entirely by the two other authors, and that he had done nothing more than see that it was properly put, on the stage, This modesty was too much for the party, and it drove the low comedian of the play to say that the "gags" he had introduced were in reality responsible for the success of the drama, which

responsible for the success of the drama, which otherwise would never have survived the stupidity of the dialogue. This touched the vanity of the three retiring dramatists, and Mr. Pettis Jumped to his feet.

"If piain speaking is to be the order of the day," he said, as if clearing the air of all doubt, "I might as well expinin that I was the sole author of 'The World' and am exclusively responsible for its success,"

Before he had taken his seat the two other authors were on their feet, each vociferously

author of the world and am excusively responsible for its success."

Before he had taken his seat the two other authors were on their feet, each vociferously protesting that he was the only person that had been concerned in making the play. The question was not settled that night, but Harris gave his version of the facts a few days later.

"I could have proved my case if I had wanted to," he said, "for the pivotal scene is taken from a play called "La Maison de Baigneur, and all the best incidents in the piece were taken from different French plays which Petits and Merritt never knew a thing about."

Clement Scott tells in the Dady Telegraph what Sir Augustus, methods as an adapter of foreign plays was, and it reveals a greater actual participation in the work than he generally was supposed to have taken. He had telegraphed Mr. Scott to come to Paris to hear Dumas's "Denise" acted at the Théâtre Francais, and when he went to the play Harris carried a copy of the French text with him. Mr. Scott writes that the English manager "invariably shed copious tears" whenever he saw the piece, and he gives this account of the first step toward their subsequent collaboration in an English adaptation of the play.

"Do you want to know what I have got this book for "he asked me in his droil fashion, with the well-known twinkle in his eye and the inevitable laugh. We are going to collaborate to night. I shall cut the play to-night and you shall write it to-morrow. So there we sat, both impressed, both affected, and while I stared and took the whole scene in, away he worked with his penci on the printed text in the sails, a most heterodox proceeding at the Comédie Française, and as we supped after the play proceeded, and every speech shortened in a masteriy fashion, and add: There you are. There is your scenario, Now write it!"

There you are. There is your

me the curtialed text, two acts naving been rank guilty and claimed some consideration for axing the court the time and expense of a triality the boy ranning away with the strawberries and had escaned the cross-examination, the grocer was called to the stand and testified a boy whom he saw running away with the strawberries and had escaned the cross-examination, the grocer was called to the stand and testified a boy whom he saw running away with the can and who was eventually caught by the police man. He identified the defendant as the boy whom he saw running away with the can and who was eventually caught by the police man. He identified the defendant as the boy whom he saw running away with the street at that time the claim of the control of the control of the control of the claim of the control of the claim of the claim of the control of the claim of the claim

ing he is concerned in a play's authorship.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

Some of the Curious or Commonplace Uses to Which It Is Put.

Incandescent electric lights are used to illuminate the eyes of mounted animals, bears, tigers, and llous, shown by furriers. Here obviously a light with a flame would not do while the incandescent light answers the purpose well and conveniently. The wire is run from the head, down through the animal's body

and out through one of its feet to a connection with the service wire of the store. Incandescent lights are used in refrigerators, such as the ice boxes of the wholesale dealer in cut flowers and the butcher. Their ase in in our nowers and the butcher. Their ase in sidewalk show cases is fabulilar; in dressing show windows the flexible connection admits of placing the light where it is wanted with each new trimming of the window.

They are used in electric signs, some of which are permanent, while others are formed of letters that are movable, like types, so that the sign can be readily changed as often as may be desired. Electric numbers are made in the same way.

same way.

One may see a painter at work at night in a store, paint brush in one hand and electric light-with the wire trailing away back of him—in the other, to enable him to see the better in some nook or cranny that he is painting.

The incandesceit lamp is used to light side—walk awnings. The lamps are strong along a wire hung under the ridge pole uside the awning; the wire and tamps are simply taken in when the awning is. Movable bill boards are illuminated in the same manner.

No Bravado There Now. From the Utica Observer.

Prom the Utica Observer.

It was a sad Fourth that young Hildreth, the train wrecker, passed is Auburn Prison. A visitor from Utica saw him during the service in the chapel yesterday morning. There was a crowd in the visitors gallery when the creatbody of prisoners entered and took their places. Those who are under life sentences came lastand occupied places in the rear. There were ten or twelve of these, among them being the lad whose occupied places in the rear. There were ten or twelve of these, among them being the lad whose trial at Rome is still fresh in the public mind. Never since he gamed his unhapty notariety did heappear to be such a child. His companions for life were big men, and in the same prison garb Hildreth, among them, looked pitifully that and young. It was difficult to realize that he was there for life.

Hildreth's spirit is broken; his nerve is gone. The buoyancy which carried him through the last few exciting weeks which he passed outside of Auburn vanished as a realization of his life approached. His whole attitude shows that. He followed the services with apparent interest. When the congregation arose at the Doxolasy the little prisoner bent and huse his head over the pow in front as though in fervent prayer, That was a strange picture of Hildreth. The change that has been wrought is complete.